with radiopaque fluid implanted in the abdomen, and a subcutaneous manual pump implanted in the scrotum. When the cylinders are inflated, they provide rigidity to the penis. This device is used in the treatment of erectile impotence.

(b) *Classification.* Class III (premarket approval).

(c) *Date premarket approval application (PMA) or notice of completion of a product development protocol (PDP) is required.* A PMA or a notice of completion of a PDP is required to be filed with the Food and Drug Administration on or before July 11, 2000, for any penile inflatable implant that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or that has, on or before July 11, 2000, been found to be substantially equivalent to a penile inflatable implant that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other penile inflatable implant shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

[48 FR 53023, Nov. 23, 1983, as amended at 52 FR 17738, May 11, 1987; 65 FR 19658, Apr. 12, 2000]

§ 876.3630 Penile rigidity implant.

(a) *Identification.* A penile rigidity implant is a device that consists of a pair of semi-rigid rods implanted in the corpora cavernosa of the penis to provide rigidity. It is intended to be used in men diagnosed as having erectile dysfunction.

(b) *Classification.* Class II. The special control for this device is the FDA guidance entitled ''Guidance for the Content of Premarket Notifications for Penile Rigidity Implants.''

[65 FR 4882, Feb. 2, 2000]

§ 876.3750 Testicular prosthesis.

(a) *Identification.* A testicular prosthesis is an implanted device that consists of a solid or gel-filled silicone rubber prosthesis that is implanted surgically to resemble a testicle.

(b) *Classification.* Class III (premarket approval).

(c) *Date premarket approval application (PMA) or notice of product development protocol (PDP) is required.* A PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required to be filed with the Food and Drug Administration on or before July 5, 1995, for any testicular prosthesis that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or that has on or before July 5, 1995, been found to be substantially equivalent to a testicular prosthesis that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other testicular prosthesis shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

[48 FR 53023, Nov. 23, 1983, as amended at 52 FR 17738, May 11, 1987; 60 FR 17216, Apr. 5, 1995]

Subpart E—Surgical Devices

§ 876.4020 Fiberoptic light ureteral catheter.

(a) *Identification.* A fiberoptic light ureteral catheter is a device that consists of a fiberoptic bundle that emits light throughout its length and is shaped so that it can be inserted into the ureter to enable the path of the ureter to be seen during lower abdominal or pelvic surgery.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 876.4270 Colostomy rod.

(a) *Identification.* A colostomy rod is a device used during the loop colostomy procedure. A loop of colon is surgically brought out through the abdominal wall and the stiff colostomy rod is placed through the loop temporarily to keep the colon from slipping back through the surgical opening.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 876.4300 Endoscopic electrosurgical unit and accessories.

(a) *Identification.* An endoscopic electrosurgical unit and accessories is a device used to perform electrosurgical procedures through an endoscope. This generic type of device includes the electrosurgical generator, patient plate, electric biopsy forceps, electrode, flexible snare, electrosurgical alarm system, electrosurgical power supply unit, electrical clamp, self-opening rigid snare, flexible suction coagulator electrode, patient return wristlet, contact jelly, adaptor to

the cord for transurethral surgical instruments, the electric cord for transurethral surgical instruments, and the transurethral desiccator.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 876.4370 Gastroenterology-urology evacuator.

(a) *Identification.* A gastroenterology-urology evacuator is a device used to remove debris and fluids during gastroenterological and urological procedures by drainage, aspiration, or irrigation. This generic type of device includes the fluid evacuator system, manually powered bladder evacuator, and the AC-powered vacuum pump.

(b) *Classification.* (1) Class II (special controls) for the gastroenterology-urology evacuator when other than manually powered. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 876.9.

(2) Class I for the gastroenterology-urology evacuator when manually powered. The device subject to this paragraph (b)(2) is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[48 FR 53023, Nov. 23, 1983, as amended at 54 FR 25049, June 12, 1989; 63 FR 59228, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 876.4400 Hemorrhoidal ligator.

(a) *Identification.* A hemorrhoidal ligator is a device used to cut off the blood flow to hemorrhoidal tissue by means of a ligature or band placed around the hemorrhoid.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 876.4480 Electrohydraulic lithotriptor.

(a) *Identification.* An electrohydraulic lithotriptor is an AC-powered device used to fragment urinary bladder stones. It consists of a high voltage source connected by a cable to a bipolar electrode that is introduced into the urinary bladder through a cystoscope. The electrode is held against the stone in a water-filled bladder and repeated electrical discharges between the two poles of the electrode cause electrohydraulic shock waves which disintegrate the stone.

(b) *Classification.* Class II. The special control for this device is FDA's ''Guidance for the Content of Premarket Notifications for Intracorporeal Lithotripters.''

[48 FR 53023, Nov. 23, 1983, as amended at 52 FR 17738, May 11, 1987; 65 FR 17145, Mar. 31, 2000]

§ 876.4500 Mechanical lithotriptor.

(a) *Identification.* A mechanical lithotriptor is a device with steel jaws that is inserted into the urinary bladder through the urethra to grasp and crush bladder stones.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 876.4530 Gastroenterology-urology fiberoptic retractor.

(a) *Identification.* A gastroenterology-urology fiberoptic retractor is a device that consists of a mechanical retractor with a fiberoptic light system that is used to illuminate deep surgical sites.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 876.9.

[48 FR 53023, Nov. 23, 1983, as amended at 54 FR 25049, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38801, July 25, 2001]

§ 876.4560 Ribdam.

(a) *Identification.* A ribdam is a device that consists of a broad strip of latex with supporting ribs used to drain surgical wounds where copious urine drainage is expected.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 876.9.

[48 FR 53023, Nov. 23, 1983, as amended at 54 FR 25049, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38801, July 25, 2001]

§ 876.4590 Interlocking urethral sound.

(a) *Identification.* An interlocking urethral sound is a device that consists of two metal sounds (elongated instruments for exploring or sounding body cavities) with interlocking ends, such as with male and female threads or a rounded point and mating socket, used in the repair of a ruptured urethra. The